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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.
For President—BENJAMIN HARRISON
For Vice President—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

STATE.
For Governor—JOHN T. RICH
For Lieutenant Governor—WALTER G. GORDON
For Secretary of State—JOHN W. JONES
For Treasurer—JOHN W. HANSEN
For Auditor General—STANLEY W. TURNER
For Attorney General—STANLEY J. DICKER
For Commissioner of State Lands—JOHN J. BRYAN
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. H. PATTERSON
For Member Board of Education—E. A. WILSON

WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—For lower Michigan: Showers until night; fair, cool, with light breeze; variable winds.

DEFEAT IN ADVANCE.

With a sinister purpose to enact a partisan apportionment the democratic leaders, aided and abetted by a hypocritical governor, have called a special session of the legislature to convene Friday, August 5. The avowed object of the special session is to reapportion the state into legislative districts, but the door is left open for the introduction of other business if the hypocritical governor shall see his way clear to submit it. The session itself will cost the state thousands of dollars. It will be a needless addition to the burdens, already great, of the taxpayers. It will also be incurred as a premium that the taxpayers must pay for the illegal product of ignorant, selfish and vicious legislators. The present legislature is so notoriously extravagant in partisanship and so painfully lacking in intelligence that it has become a by-word among children. It has sought to serve the interest of the democratic party to the peril of everything else. It stole two senatorial seats to secure power. It reduced the test on kerosene oil to propitiate a powerful corporation and thus intrench itself in power. It consolidated the governing boards of state institutions under pretexts of economy only to continue itself in control under speciously drawn restrictions as to tenure of office. It passed the Miner bill to cripple the state in the national electoral scheme and to give representation to minorities instead of a majority. It gerrymandered the state that it might return to the legislature the men that have disgraced themselves by political theft and the state by their partisan legislation. They will correct, or seek to correct, one of the least of their evil acts, but it will be done at an enormous expense to the people. If the democrats were to gerrymander overwhelming democratic majorities into republican strongholds, the party would be whipped on its legislative record. It is defeated in advance.

BREAK THE DEADLOCK.

With a majority so great that they can dictate almost any action by the house the democrats are making a shamless spectacle of themselves over the world's fair appropriation. They have resorted to several roundabout expedients to settle the matter, but it is yet as far from settlement as at the beginning and the country is edified with an exhibition wherein a divided majority is unable to act in the absence of a quorum. It is evident that there is a preponderance of sentiment in favor of the appropriation, yet a few bumptious democrats, with the hypocritical economist Holman at the head, have stopped the wheels of congress, prolonged the session and continue the use of disgusting tactics to defeat a measure that appeals to the favorable consideration of every American, and that has the actual support of a majority of the house. These objectors can save every point they would make by voting in the negative. When this shall have been done they will have discharged every obligation they owe to the people. Now they are usurping the authority of a majority, and hope to triumph in the narrowness of their own selfish ambition. The key to the situation is in the hands of Speaker Crisp. He can break the unjustifiable deadlock by ordering a direct vote on the pending motion, which is to sustain a vote concurring in the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$5,000,000 to the world's fair. It is too late now to attempt to make a showing for economy. The house has already achieved the distinction of being the most wasteful and extravagant house that ever convened. The \$5,000,000 for the world's fair will not change the record either way. Crisp should act.

Probably no profession or calling has made more rapid advances in the past few years than pharmacy. Much of this improvement has been the result of the general meetings of pharmacists and their earnest desire to advance the standard of their profession. The time has long since passed when an indifferently prepared applicant could pass the examinations submitted by the board of pharmacy. Every year the tests become more severe and rigid. With this increasing vigilance on the part of pharmacists themselves has grown an increasing confidence on the part of the public.

It is a moment of engaging frankness the New York Mail and Express says: "There are more lunatics and idiots at large than the public has any idea of."

Dewitt Talmage declares the czar to be a genial, big hearted, noble fellow. The czar has not yet expressed his opinion in regard to T. Dewitt.

Three thousand dollars has been voted by the city of Mexico for the world's fair. There are no democrats in the city of Mexico.

CITY ELECTRICIAN HARRIS of Chicago has been in the employ of the city for thirty consecutive years. He never held the office of alderman.

Senator Hawley declares that Senator Palmer of Illinois needs a guardian. Senator Hawley is digging up ancient history.

Now would be a good time for Mr. Frick to issue an annotated edition of Andrew Carnegie's "Triumph of Democracy."

EC-Senator INGLETT is in Europe, but the chances for republican success are not impaired by his absence.

Yesterday was the brightest day in the small boy's calendar.

IT WAS CIRCUS DAY

Barnum & Bailey Drew Out Large Crowds, THE GREAT TENT BEING PACKED

A Varied Program in the Rings, While Columbus Proved to Be a Spectacle Both Brilliant and Inspiring.

It is the same old story to tell about the Barnum & Bailey show, unless one may express astonishment at the growing extensiveness of the concern from year to year. The close observer will naturally express a compliment for the marvelous system with which everything pertaining to the vast exhibit moves. To Grand Rapids the arrival of the circus commanded almost unanimous interest, which was vested in the parade and in the two performances given under the acres of canvas. In the afternoon there was a good "house," there being but few vacant seats, and yet with a pressure the tent can comfortably hold 14,000 persons. The program was long, varied and bewildering, there being so much to attract attention in the three rings. This embraced the usual feats of equestrianism, Japanese acrobats and balance acts, the hypnotists, trained elephants and trained cats. Whenever heard of a cat doing tricks, jumping through blazing banners of fire? This is what pretty felines did yesterday and they did it without a mistake. There was a grand grand entrance, and exciting running races and thrilling chariot contests.

Spectacle of Columbus. Then came the spectacle of resistance, "Columbus," which was more than pleasing in its pantomime and pretty and artistic groupings. The several hundred people employed to present this panorama were arrayed in brilliant and picturesque costumes, appropriate to the time and period 1492. This was presented with nearly all of one side of the spacious tent for a background and a creditable effort was made in regard to scenery, all of which considering its immense dimensions moved as smoothly as that in a theater. The scene representing the discoverers at sea was indeed realistic, and the story of Columbus and his troubles on the Santa Maria was faithfully given on the rolling billows, with the Buita in motion in the distance. The concluding scene, showing Columbus' triumphant return to Barcelona and the reception and festivities given in his honor by Ferdinand and Isabella and the whole populace, was a magnificent pageant, full of gaiety, unrestrained pleasure, joy and music. This drew out the full ensemble of the production, and it was a glorious and impressive spectacle indeed, and not only aroused enthusiasm but the genuine spirit of patriotism as well. The tent was packed last night, and no doubt the vast army of people which composed both audiences yesterday are in favor of casting their votes in support of the claim that the Barnum & Bailey's is the greatest show on earth.

Heard at the Parade. "Where's their bloody, bloomin' elephant?" "Nawful crowd, ain't?" "Some of them girls 'll get knocked off by those wires on—"

"Lots bigger 'n Muskogee, isn't it?" "Let onto that girl in red lights. She's dead in—"

"Why the devil don't that woman in front haul in her parasol?" "I just told him if he was going to the circus just to see those horrid, nasty girls that don't wear—"

"Those red-dressed camels have only—"

"That girl looks awful brassy, don't?" "I didn't care anything about the parade, but Freddie—"

"Mina are trimmed with real lace—"

"I thought the stripes on tigers were—"

"I'd be sooner than wear such short skirts as—"

"Those aren't real Indians—"

"We're going to have a boiled dinner—"

"That girl up there has such loose sleeves that you can see—"

"That sleeping beauty looks tough—"

"Six cocktails and then I ordered a large—"

"She said I might come and call, but—"

"They don't make any prettier ankles than—"

"Her old dad's got the rocks—"

"You can see right through that thin—"

"He got lost in Kalamazoo—"

"Then he tried to hold my hand, but—"

"I never wear corsets in warm—"

"Don't you remember, Darius used elephants to—"

"That steam business winds up the show—"

Pharmacists at the Hotels. Among the druggists that are in the city attending the state convention of the state pharmacists are Stanley E. Parkhill of Owosso, for five years a member of the state board of pharmacy; James Vernon of Detroit, secretary of the state board; S. M. Suow of Ludington; Neal McMillan of Rockford; and H. Van Allen of Ionia. They are guests at the Morton. Prof. A. B. Prescott of Ann Arbor is at Sweet's. Prof. Prescott is dean of the department of pharmacy at the university, and is the author of a treatise on organic and inorganic chemistry that is recognized as an authority. C. W. Parsons, A. Bassett, William Dupont, Theodore Herschell Whitaker of Detroit, Theodore Laubengayer of Owosso, P. L. Ewert of Battle Creek, and B. S. Zadzous of sports, are also at Sweet's. At the New Livingston are W. R. Cutler of Ionia; George D. Van Vranken of Cadillac; W. H. Hicks of Mancelona; H. E. Stevens of Kalamazoo; F. E. Brackett of Cheboygan; and J. C. Bostwick of Manton.

Flim-Flammed the Customer. Clinton C. Bentley, a dispenser of circus lemonade, was arrested last night, charged with "flim-flamming" a purchaser, who had bought a glass of red lemonade. The purchaser tendered a \$10 bill in payment for his liquid refreshment, from which he received \$1.35 in change. He immediately caused the arrest of the fakir, who is now at police headquarters. Bentley's story is that he received a \$2 bill in payment and that, if he was not mistaken in his calculation, the change was correct.

Kicked in the Face. During the performance of the spectacular "Columbus Discovering America" yesterday, a member of the chorus, Miss Link, was kicked in the face by a horse and was carried in an unconscious condition from the tent.

Persons seeing the accident had the thought she was seriously injured, but aside from a cut on her forehead and having her teeth loosened she was not damaged. She said she had recently broken her mirror and was prepared for seven years of hard luck.

FOR THE KENT FAIR. A Committee Was Appointed Yesterday to Solicit Funds.

The meeting held in Secretary Cox's office in the Porter block yesterday to consider ways and means for holding a fair in September at the Kent fair grounds was attended by about twenty-five residents of the southern part of the county who are interested and active in the scheme. The meeting was presided over by President Protem Thomas. It was reported that legal advice had been sought with reference to the holding of a fair and that it had been ascertained that the directors of the Kent fair could not hold a fair without fear of legal complications. The money for the purpose of conducting the fair will be collected by a soliciting committee appointed yesterday, composed of the following: J. H. Thomas, Lyman McGrath, R. C. Sessions, George B. Krott and Mr. Trout. This committee will begin at once to solicit for the fund. Several of those present announced that they would subscribe \$25 each for the purpose. It was the opinion of those present that the \$7,000 now in the treasury of the society should be retained and nothing but interest accruing from the amount should be used. At the next annual meeting this matter will be presented before the board and officers. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president pro tem.

INTERESTING INTERVIEWS. An Enterprising Reporter Scoops All on Them.

Yesterday morning's Democrat contained a very interesting interview with C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, the world-renowned horseman. The interview took place in the Morton house. That's what the interview was made in his speech at Madison Square Garden, according to the nomination for the presidency, the speaker continued as follows: "Mr. Cleveland, I fear, has not consulted the markets since 1896. He had in mind the campaign of 1896, when prevailing and seems to have been unduly of what has occurred since. Mr. Cleveland had not then read the report of the senate committee appointed to investigate the effect of the new tariff law upon the consumer and producer and upon the wages of labor. I commend the careful reading of that document to the distinguished gentleman with the hope that he may correct the error in which he has fallen and with the rugged honesty, which his friends accord to him, publicly proclaim the wrong he has done to truth and the impression he has made of the legislation of his own country. The result of that investigation, which has been most careful and scrutinizing and absolutely non-partisan, shows the decline in the retail price of 214 selected articles of comfort and necessity to be .64 of 1 per cent less by one method of computation, and 1.8 per cent less by another since September, 1891, than during the months preceding and covered by the investigation.

Devoted of the Truth. This would seem to dispose of Mr. Cleveland's assertion that the tariff has increased prices to the consumer, and leaves his statement devoid of that essential element of strength—truth—after making a long argument to prove the claim that protection increased prices and lowered the cost of living, McKinley turned his attention to the effect of tariff upon the farmer. Protection was of as much benefit to the farmer as to any other class, he said. It made a home demand for his products and home consumers were better than foreign consumers, because they were nearer the field of production. Millions of dollars of farm products were sold in our industrial centers which would not be raised at all but for the demand they made. The American farmer had 65,000,000 of the most profitable consumers on the globe. The new tariff law gave them exclusive control of this market and encouraged industries which would increase the number of consumers. In closing the speaker said: "Tried by any test, measured by any standard, we lead the rest of the world. Protection has vindicated itself. It cannot be helped by eulogy or hurt by defamation. Our experience shows that it is best for our citizenship and our civilization, and opens a higher and better destiny for our people."

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In Quoting the Effects of the McKinley Bill—His Telling Speech at Beatrice, Neb.

BEATRICE, Neb., Aug. 2.—The largest audience ever gathered in Nebraska to hear a political speech gathered at the Beatrice Chautauqua grounds to hear Governor McKinley. Uniformed republican clubs from southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas were out in force, and in the parade they escorted Governor McKinley from the hotel to the Chautauqua grounds, where nearly two thousand members of marching clubs congregated. An audience of 15,000 persons listened to the governor's speech, which was heartily applauded at all points. When the governor appeared on the platform the applause was tremendous and lasted fifteen minutes. When silence was restored Governor McKinley devoted the opening portion of his address to the question of the democratic tariff plank and to a defense of the constitutional and of the protective legislation, quoting Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and other early democratic authorities.

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NO FORTUNES IN IT

The Manufacture of Farming Implements IS A PROFITLESS INDUSTRY

It Costs as Much Money to Sell a Machine as it Does to Manufacture It.

William E. Pullen of the Standard Improvement company of Chicago is at the Morton. "The trade in farm implements has been fairly good this year," he remarked yesterday. "For a while, when it rained so hard and so persistently, it was impossible to sell a farmer anything; but lately business has been all anyone could ask. Selling farm implements is not the most certain business any way. It is not all it has been claimed to be. There was a time when immense profits were made; but the days when men like McCormick and Deering reaped great fortunes in a little while have long since passed. Competition has become very close and the profits are correspondingly small. It has become a case of the survival of the fittest and the wealthy and powerful corporations will sooner or later swallow the smaller concerns."

"There would be more profit in farm implements if it were not so difficult to sell them; but as a matter of fact it costs about as much to sell a piece of farm machinery as it does to manufacture it. That eats a large hole in the profits. We would not make any money at all if farmers took good care of their machinery; but when they get a moving machine or a binder they leave it out without shelter."

Almost Ruined. "When they try to use it next year it is almost ruined—or at least badly out of repair. Then we sell them the fixtures to repair the machine, and that's how our profit is made. For some reason or other farmers do not seem to get the idea that a piece of farm machinery needs the same care and attention that a piece of mill or factory machinery does. That's why many farmers think agricultural implements are not a paying investment."

"It isn't an easy thing to get up new designs in farm machinery. The great trouble is to get something that will meet all conditions and requirements. A piece of machinery may work all right for a couple of years and then some emergency comes up that will prove it to be useless. I know a remarkable case of that. A company designed a new piece of machinery, and it seemed to be perfectly adapted for what it was intended. An expert—a man who is an authority on farm machinery—was called, and examined the article carefully. He tested it and pronounced it all right. Yet in less than a year the machine was proved totally inadequate to meet all the requirements for such an implement."

For the Postal Service. Applicants for positions in the local mail service were examined in the United States court room yesterday, under the civil service rules. There were twenty-two applicants for positions distributed as follows: Carriers, 12; clerks, 9; messengers, 1.

The frontiersman in Low Wallace's "Life of Benjamin Harrison" is a fine steel engraving of President Harrison himself. The book is a good one. Order at once.

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